

[THURSDAY, June 8, 1769.]

# NEW-YORK

OR,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 23d March, 1769.  
Flour at 19/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.  
13 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to  
weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S  
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	H.	M.	S.	H.
THURSDAY	4	1	after 4	36	before 8	
FRIDAY	5	1	4	36		
SATURDAY	6	2	4	36		
SUNDAY	7	3	4	35		
MONDAY	8	4	4	35		
TUESDAY	9	4	4	35		
WEDNESDAY	10	5	4	34		

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	165. 0d.	Pork	90. 0d.
Brown Bread	165. 4d.	Salt	25. 0d.
West-India Rum	35. 10d.	Bohea Tea	45. 0d.
New-England ditto	25. 5d.	Chocol. per Doz.	1. 15. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	55. 0d.	Bees	15. 0d.
Single refined ditto	55. 0d.	Nut Wood	30. 0d.
Molasses	15. 10d.	Oak ditto	18. 0d.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, April 20.  
**I** BELIEVE there cannot be a more unhappy circumstance attending any people than that of being constantly misrepresented to their sovereign, for although we are all naturally led to wish that the ears of princes may be so divinely guarded against the impressions of partiality as to have their minds protected from the influence of such representations, yet the repeated murmurs against a particular people from those about a throne, must fill the possessor of it with great anxiety, relative to those people, and therefore, when they are so constantly misrepresented, they must in some degree lose their sovereign's gracious cordiality towards them; and I cannot but think that those who consider themselves as the children of some great mother country must, in a similar kind, be much affected with the strange impressions that are made upon such a parent. That this has been the case of America ever since the P—t of G—B—, under the influence of m—l projectors, assumed the right of taxing the colonies, against the evident constitutional rule of representation, in all cases of taxation, is, I am persuaded, a fact not to be disputed at this day. Let us look a little back to the first resolves for that purpose of the whole H— of C—in c—ce, and we shall find that as soon as Virginia could be acquainted with them in Assembly, she sent a dutiful address to his Majesty, imploring his most gracious assistance against such a measure, intended against a people always ready, and ever willing, in their own legislative modes, to comply with every requisition from the throne, in every instance that his Majesty had thought proper to ask their assistance, towards the public expence, as far as they were able. That Assembly also, by a most tender memorial, and in a manner truly affectionate, and indeed respectful, applied to the H— of L—, then esteemed, alas! the hereditary guardians of the British liberties to every subject of the realm, in order to ingratiate and engage their kind interposition against such an unconstitutional attempt to oppress the unrepresented colonies. They farther, with great decency, remonstrated with the H— of C— upon the true principles of natural right, ingrafted into the constitution of England, against the right of taxation without an actual representation of the subjects amongst them; but when these papers got home, who is there in the least informed of what moment the subject liberty always was in England, that can with patience hear the fate they met with! They were entirely disregarded by all parties, because of some strange representation of that House of Burgesses; and with the C— they were not even suffered to be introduced, because they came to hand after the time prudently settled in their rules, for transacting business. I say prudently settled, but that only where

the representatives from every shire and county, &c. in their part of the realm convened could not but be acquainted with the circumstances and capacities of their several constituents, and therefore it seemed to be unnecessary to admit of the forms of petitioning or remonstrating against any particular tax under their consideration; but with respect to America, unrepresented amongst them, to be sure such a rule in business must deserve another appellation, as often as it is adhered to; when the right itself to lay such a tax, according to the British constitution, is so far from being a point indisputable at this day, that in its very nature, if such a right without representation is ever universally extended in the realm, it must destroy the very being of the constitution itself. And when we reflect that most of the Assemblies in the colonies cannot meet but at the appointment of the S—'s delegates set over them, certainly it must appear that this strict adherence to such a parliamentary rule, in point of time, carried every thing with it that could fully the complexion and face of justice and equity; because such delegates, by being under the direction of the M—y at home, at any time might, and really did, so contrive matters as to preclude the colonies from all chance of conforming to that stated time so punctiliously insisted on. This naturally rolled the stamp act in upon all America; and had not the Assembly of Virginia been then fortunately sitting it is really to be doubted whether they would have either had a constitutional opportunity of resolving as they did against a right so unhappily, not to say unjustly, assumed over them. Shall we at this day ask what were the misrepresentation upon these resolves, when whole volumes now appear crowded with the baseness of every busy D—? Were they not represented as being only the rash proceeding of some youthful fiery members, after the more judicious and solid were retired from Assembly? Were they not represented as the alarm bell that roused the North into rebellion? And were they not treated with a language familiar only within the purlieus of indecency, and therefore too opprobrious to come from the mouths of calm reasoners upon right and justice? When nothing then was even attempted to quiet a people under the dreadful apprehensions of slavery, what could nature and freedom dictate but a resistance to the execution of that oppressive measure? Was not this likewise branded with the reproachful appellation of rebellion? A term so uncommon as hardly to be read of in any instance of the British history where the subject is only supporting his liberties against arbitrary and unconstitutional measures, where their complaints are refused a hearing; otherwise, to be sure, the oceans of blood that all our ancestors shed in defence of these valuable blessings must be stained with the same unmerciful appellation by the men that now enjoy those very liberties. Again, as one act, however repealed (in minds prone to oppress) really establishes a mode of introducing another, this stamp act appeared in other forms and shapes, more oppressive than those contained in it; and efforts of power, inconsistent with a true self conviction of right, were introduced, openly to violate the indisputable liberties of the subject: Officers like wolves, seeking every occasion to wrest the properties of individuals from them; and when these were resisted in their cruel endeavours, then the stigmas of riots, disobedience to government, and rebellion, brought forth squadrons and armies in all the forms of besieging, just as if the subject could be doomed to utter destruction because he had endeavoured to protect to himself his right of freedom, by a due regard for his property. Then the peaceable landing of these forces, which should to a well disposed conscience point out that the people had only the object of their constitutional liberties in view, was construed into a pusillanimity and cowardice below the possibility of human nature; where, had the intention been to oppose such a landing, the vast odds of many thousands in number, must have prevented them, to say nothing more. Nay have not the prudent endeavours of the advisers

of those oppressed people, only to pursue every mild and decent behaviour, been basely coloured over, as proceeding from the effect of a most dastardly disposition? Has not every tongue hardened against truth, been listened to, with an unbecoming as well as condemning ear, of the opposition that the forces met with at landing, when not a soul shewed the least tendency to any one purpose whatever, other than that of protecting their properties against the extremities of violation under a mere pretence of right. And to complete the farce of misrepresentation, Virginia, though the first attempted to assert her rights to the privileges of Britain, and notwithstanding her last most expressive remonstrance, too artfully kept from the ears of P—t, as well as too designedly concealed from the view of the people, is pictured to the world in a light something despicable to every judicious eye. A dutiful, respectful, and polite reception, which they gave to a late arrival, is now in every coffee-house hummed into a conceding disposition, and a returning to her duty, as it is called. For my part, when I read this, I was at a loss to know what particular duty a people always anxious and steady in their acknowledgments of all dutiful allegiance and supremacy to the throne (where alone it is due) and remarkable for a respectful submission in all constitutional points to their mother country, could stand in need of returning. Certainly then every impartial person must be easily led to conjecture some such reason as the following for such artful endeavours, in these representations of things.

(The Remainder of this Piece in our next.)  
Saturday last arrived the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderston, in 7 Weeks from Falmouth; by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

CORSICAN GAZETTE,  
MURATO, Feb. 17.  
**O**N the 13th of this month we had advice that the regiment de la Mark quattered on the lands of Barbaggio, seemed to pass their time with little attention. Accordingly, at four in the evening, the General detached 400 men, in order to surprise that post the same night, but our people were prevented executing their project as premeditated, by reason that the enemy had been advised, by a spy, of our motions, and were on their guard. Our people were therefore obliged to attack them, and endeavour to overcome them by force, in which they at last succeeded, after a vigorous resistance from the French, 100 of whom, who were in the houses in the heights, were made prisoners; 160 more which were in the houses below, after an obstinate resistance, surrendered by capitulation, in consequence of which they were conducted to San Fiorenzo, obliging themselves not to serve during one year. During this engagement one of our detachments, which was to have fortified themselves at the passage of Tigeme, not having time to do it, was attacked the 15th with great violence by the French, who obliged them to quit the eminences which they had taken post on. Other French detachments cut off the retreat of our people, those who had conquered at Barbaggio resisted the first and second day with great resolution, but seeing no possibility of holding out for want of provisions and ammunition, on the 16th in the evening they surrendered by capitulation, in consequence of which they were conducted to Bastia, there to remain, and the Officers to have the town for their prison.  
Our loss, killed, wounded, and prisoners, does not amount to 200 men, that of the enemy is of no small consequence, especially, the killed and wounded.  
Bastia, Feb. 27. A smart action happened a few days ago between the French and Corsicans, which was fought with great obstinacy on both sides, and ended with little advantage on either. It is said that several chiefs have quitted Paoli, and assembled at Restino.  
Cesal, March 2. It is reported that there has been a fresh engagement in Corsica, much more bloody than that of the 14th of last month; and that the Malcontents had retaken Barbaggio and Patrimonio from the French.



**Bologna, Feb. 26.** In a late action one of our soldiers was taken prisoner by the French, who loaded him with chains, and carried him to Bastia, as if he had been an assassin. If the remonstrances which we have made against a conduct so contrary to the rules of war are not to be listened to, our people, who are much irritated, will be obliged to make reprisals on the enemy, whose cruelty is the less excusable, as in that very action some of our people having taken a French Serjeant prisoner, and finding that while they were pursued by the enemy, they could not carry their prisoner along with them, rather than put him to death, they generously set him at liberty.

**Brussels, April 6.** According to advices from the frontiers of Turkey, the Tartars have penetrated into New Servia, and committed horrible ravages there. We are assured that they have burnt almost every village in that province, that they have carried off 14,000 families, and more than 100,000 cattle of different kinds. These advices, however, which are dated the middle of March, make no mention of a battle, which, according to some Gazettes, hath been fought between the Russians and Tartars, wherein the latter are said to have obtained a complete victory, cut to pieces near 30,000 Russians, and made 20,000 prisoners: but neither time or place of this engagement is mentioned.

[*Brussels Gazette.*]

#### L O N D O N.

**Feb. 28.** It is no wonder, that the New-Yorkers have resolved against British goods, since the Assembly of that province is entirely guided by six Dutch planters of extensive property, who have contrived in concert with the merchants of Amsterdam, a new mode of introducing into British America, Dutch teas and other merchandize from Holland by the way of St. Eustatia. *London, E. P.*

So animating and diffusive is become the spirit of patriot munificence, that we hear a gentleman of South-Wales, hearing of the immense sums already subscribed for the use of a popular gentleman, is sending up his steward to town, to pay into the hands of that gentleman's committee the sum of 500l. and, if the exigencies of his affairs should demand it, has made an offer of subscribing so much annually for seven years.

So much is Captain Allen's conduct approved of by his own country-folks, that they have freighted a small vessel from Pembrokehire, with hams, tongues, pickled oysters, Welch ale, &c. &c. directed to him at his apartments in Newgate.

Monday a handsome piece of plate was presented to Mr. Bingley in the King's Bench prison, from a gentleman unknown, accompanied with a very genteel and polite letter, of which the following is an extract: "Give me leave, Sir, to express the sense of that high esteem I entertain of your conduct, in generously standing forth in the public-spirited cause of endeavouring to support the constitutional right of trial by jury."

On Monday the Master, and Wardens, and Examiners of the Surgeons Company (ten in number) met at their hall in the Old-bailey, in pursuance of a letter from the Earl of Rochford, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, desiring their opinion in relation to a doubt that had arisen, whether the blow which Mr. Clarke received at the election at Brentford was the cause of his death; and the above gentlemen, after examining the Surgeons Apothecary, and several other persons, returned an answer the same evening to his Lordship, giving it as their unanimous opinion, that blow was not the cause of Mr. Clarke's death.

**March 23.** This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following Bills, viz.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion in the American colonies, and for providing quarters for his Majesty's troops in the said colonies.

The bill to dissolve the marriage of his Grace the Duke of Grafton with his present wife, to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes.

And several other private bills.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at London to his friend in Leeds dated, March 16.*

"This S—n of P—t is like to pass over without a repeal of the American duty acts, or any redress of their grievances. The resolutions lately passed here, and the consequent address, will, I apprehend, tend to widen the breach, and put an end to the commerce between the two countries.—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, who have hitherto kept out of the agreement not to import British goods, will, I think, on sight of that address, and those resolutions, accede to it."

This day arrived the mails from Holland and Flanders.

*Extract of a letter from Warsaw, March 4.*

"This moment a courier is arrived with the news, that the Confederacy of Palatinate of Lencizia has been destroyed by the Russians; and that of the palatinate of Plock has also met with the same fate: so that there now only remains the Confede-

racy of Great Poland, besides that of Bas, which is but in a tottering situation, from the pursuit of the Russians. The corps of Russians which was in Volhynia has entered the palatinate of Bratslau in the Ukraine, to oppose the Kan of the Tartars."

*Letter from the banks of the Danube, March 4.*

The Kan of the Tartars having marched from Balta into the New-Servia with an army of 50,000 men, his advanced troops were there attacked with such success by a corps of Russians under General Isakow, that his project was entirely disconcerted; and M. Isakow afterwards made a motion with his corps, which cutting off their retreat towards the Ottoman dominion, obliged them to march towards Poland, whither the Russian General followed them, to put them between two fires. We are impatient to hear some further particulars, and the consequences of this affair. In the mean time, the weather is become extremely cold, which the tartars cannot bear, and numbers of them are already dead. The intemperance of the climate likewise occasions a great desertion among the Ottoman troops; and, besides, some epidemical distempers, which have even the appearance of contagion, make great ravages amongst them.

Letters from some people of consequence at Constantinople intimate, that the Divan would listen to the representations made by some foreign Ministers to bring about a reconciliation with Russia, if they did not dread an insurrection of the populace, who cry aloud for the operations of the war to be begun.

**March 27.** The exports to America are so amazingly decreased within two years past, that some dependants on the Custom-house business do not make a fourth part of the perquisites they did formerly.

*Extract of a letter from Leghorn, March 2.*

An English vessel, commanded by Capt. Drummond, has anchored in this port on her passage from the isle of Cyprus. The crew relate, that in the latitude of Corica, they law five ships of war of the same nation. Other advices inform, that 4000 troops belonging to a certain Power, had landed in that island, in order to join Paoli, and that the said Chief having resolved to attack the French with vigour, had ordered all the inhabitants, of every degree whatsoever, to range themselves immediately under his banners."

We hear from Leghorn, that a great number of Sardinian soldiers had deserted, and found means to join General Paoli, who was meditating a grand blow against the French.

A certain great Lawyer we are told delivered his opinion a few days since, in a public assembly, strongly against some late violent and unconstitutional measures, declaring that he could no longer withhold his indignation, and that he looked upon such proceedings as *High treason against the liberty of the subject.*

We are informed that both Houses of Parliament will break up the first week in May.

Great discoveries have lately been made respecting the bounty-money granted on the importation of American tar? and an account of the frauds daily committed in that branch of trade are now preparing to be laid before the Board of Trade.

At the assizes for the county of Cornwall, at Nisi-Prius bar, was tried an action brought by Cummins, Esq; against a Mayor of a borough in the said county, for bribing eighteen voters at the last election. Judge Wilkes, in summing up the evidence to the jury, shewed how much he abhorred the crime of bribery, and said it was got to such a pitch, that it threatened the utter ruin of the nation. He declared to the jury, that, was it in his power, he would give the person who brought the action the full penalty incurred, being 3000l. But the jury brought in only 1000l. damages. The Judge has gained much honour and praise in the county, by his behaviour on this occasion.

Yesterday his Excellency Robert Eden, Esq; set out for Portsmouth, in order to sail for Maryland, of which place he is appointed Governor.

We are informed by letters from Corfica, that amongst the Corfican officers made prisoners by the French, the Sieurs Colona and Ferrandi had been released on their parole of honour.

The same letters bring advice, that a corps of 800 French troops had made an attempt to surprise Oletta, but the Corficans having got scent of the design, assembled so speedily, and in such great numbers, that the French were obliged to retire with considerable loss.

**April 4.** It is expected, that this week both Houses of Parliament will be as full of Members as has been at any time during this present session, in order to dispatch the business awaiting their determination against the prorogation, which 'tis said will be early in the ensuing month.

Fourscore extra Constables are ordered to be immediately raised in Middlesex, who are to be sworn in, and act occasionally under the Justices only; and whenever any occasion presents itself for their being called out, they are to have a crown a day for their attendance.

We hear that the number of spurious voters, who

intruded themselves on the county of Middlesex, at the late elections, is amazing; but it is added, that such measures are now taking, as will prevent those insults on the real electors for the future.

It is said that an order is given out for all the land-tax books for the county of Middlesex to be brought to the hustings at Brentford, on the 13th inst.

On Saturday 80 Freeholders, inhabitants of Chelsea and places adjacent, went to Mr. Wilkes, and promised to support him with their votes and interest at the ensuing election.

**April 5.** By letters from Leghorn, we learn, that Gen. Paoli had lately received a large supply of ammunition and money, by some Dutch ships from the subjects of a certain Power, which has not hitherto appeared inclined to interest itself in the behalf of those brave islanders; and that the Corfican troops, with the Sardinian and Italian deserters, amount to 11,000 effective men.

A Captain of a Government sloop has informed the Ministry, that, while he was in the Bay of Cadiz, a French ship in distress came in to repair, which had got no less than 900 soldiers on board, none of whom the Commander permitted to go on shore. Their destination was not known, neither was their design to be learned. The above officer left the port before the Frenchman was refitted, and, after having sailed a few leagues to the North-West, he fell in with three other French vessels, whom he found to be consorts of the other, and which had the like number of soldiers on board; he hailed them, and inquired whither they were bound, but received no answer. Respecting this intelligence it is said, the Ministry are somewhat perplexed; and that they have referred it to the consideration of a certain board, the result of which deliberation will soon be disclosed.

*Extract of a letter from an officer at Gibraltar, dated Feb. 26.*

By accounts from Oran, we are assured, that the Moorish army, consisting of upwards of 60,000 men, had made two attempts upon Mazagan without success. In their last attack, the besieged sprung a mine which lost them upwards of 900 men. The Portuguese Garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition. Their principal engineer is an English gentleman, who entered into the King of Portugal's service, at the time our troops were sent into that country last war. The Moors are extremely well disciplined, and declare they will now not hearken to any terms of capitulation, but put the whole garrison to the sword, so that in all probability the siege of this important place will not be speedily terminated."

By letters from Warsaw we are informed, that the Tartars have had no less than two engagements with the Russians, viz. one on the 12th, and the other on the 14th of February, in both which they were very much worsted; and that, to palliate this ill success, their Khan is gone to Constantinople, to complain of the little support given him by the Conquerors. In the mean time, the latter are dispersed, in every quarter, almost as soon as formed; and the Hydarnaks of the Ukraine, who had again revolted, were so severely handled, on the 18th and 19th of the same month, by the Regimentary Stepokski, that most of them are either killed or hanged. No less than 285 of them perished by the sword in one encounter.

*Extract of a letter from Capaccia in Corsica, March 6.*

The first of this month the French attempted for the third time to surprise Olmetta; but they were again repulsed. Their loss was not very considerable, but they had the dissatisfaction of not succeeding in an enterprise, which they appear to have had very much at heart."

It is thought no further steps of consequence will be taken relative to the Americans, but that the future proceedings will be left to the discretionary powers, &c. with which the commander in chief has been invested.

**April 11.** The Budget, it is said, will be opened this day. It is thought there will not be any loan, and that the civil list debts are to be paid by anticipation of the Sinking Fund, and a Lottery. The lottery tickets are to be 13l. at the Treasury; and, it is said, there is to be no stock jobbing, every person may buy at the Bank a single ticket for 13l. till the day of drawing.

We hear that 400,000l. will be wanted for the Navy, and 3000l. for completing the new avenue leading to the House of Commons.

It is said the 400,000l. paid by the East-India Company, is to be applied for the public service.

The Sheriffs of Middlesex are ordered to apply to the Magistrates of that county, to require their attendance at the next election of a Knight of the Shire, and that they appoint a proper number of constables, and take every means for preserving the peace and freedom of the election.

On Friday the three candidates for Middlesex paid in their several quotas, towards the contingent expenses of the ensuing election.

It is rumoured, that a British squadron will soon appear in the Baltic.

According to letters from the Hague, the Dutch are now fitting out a number of ships of the line.

The Brussels Gazette of April 6, received this day, has the following article, dated Paris, March 31.—"A report prevails, that the English Ministry propose to deliver up Canada to France, for the sum of twenty millions."

**April 13.** This morning came on at Brentford, the election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, in the room of John Wilkes, Esq; whose last election was declared void; the Candidates were, Mr. Wilkes, Col. Luttrell, and Capt. Roach; but the election was not over when our advices were dispatched from Brentford, at which time the majority was so greatly in favour of Mr. Wilkes, that no doubt was made of his being chosen.

The Budget does not meet with universal approbation, as was expected.

It is said, that a fresh feud has arisen between two Right Hon. Brothers, which has, in some degree, frustrated the plan of measures that has for some time been under consideration. The cause of this quarrel is not publicly known, though some pretend to say, a certain popular Gentleman is the object.

Monday last a party of the guards marched from their quarters at Brentford to town, on account of the election coming on this day.

This day, at noon, a fire was cut off pictures with Wilkes and Liberty, ver, with wind and tide in their favour, to have gone unanimously in favour of the Ratcliff-Cross.

About eight o'clock this morning, a rioting at Brentford, with about thirty armed and grossly abused by the mob, who obliged them to retreat through the bridge-road; the Col. lost his hat, and a man in a crowd, who was carrying a staff, without the least hopes of recovery.

#### L O N D O N.

**APRIL 4.** It is now said that the very great personage, who has been so much successful in obtaining a promise, which is decided in favour of a position shall cease.

It is said that Lord C—m has had a late measure, in terms of the present administration, and make proposals of more than one of.

We are told, that if a certain friends, come again into office, one will be to establish an equal land-tax, and to lop off many pensions a neighbouring country.

We hear that a change of ministry consequence of some late resolves.

We hear that there have been late between some respectable personage granting a free pardon to the patriots election; and that a lady of the first class her determined resolution of for ever. If that event should take place, Saturday about seven in the evening came to the house of the Rt. Hon. and carried off the household goods, were previously packed up for that part of the country they are removed. The Earl of Bute is expected from Italy.

It is said that 500l. has been offered publication.

*Extract of a Letter from*

"You may assure my Friends on that one, if not the first Article in the to keep the sword drawn till the French Fluctuations of your Council being done, or certainly one of the been bought off. You may depend soon be in French Hands—you will Millions will be buried in the old Gr.

**APRIL 13.** Seven o'clock. We the toll ended about five o'clock, as follow. For Mr. Wilkes.

Col. Luttrell

Serjeant Whitaker

#### B O S T O N.

A vessel is arrived at Falmouth, Co. who brings Advice that John Wilkes the 13th of April, a Member for the the Parliament the 4th Time.

Capt. Tapscott, from Bristol, brings Advice from Bristol are, that some the Merchants on account of the Trade, and among the Manufacture ployment.

#### N E W - Y O R K.

On Sunday last being the Anniversary Day, when he entered into his 70th year, a Royal Salute from the Army was as usual most of the Gentlemen to drink the King's Health, and make his Excellency the Governor, who his Entertainment on the Occasion; at 11 o'clock, but on Account of the Specially postponed to the next Evening, a general Review of the Soldier in the Military Exercises, with a great and Evolutions, in a Manner that did and their Officers, and gave great Pleasure. An elegant Entertainment at the Gage, at his House, where a great number of Gentlemen dined with the Company were entertained with was beautifully illuminated.

On Monday last a drowned Man East River, near Rotten Row, found it to be the Body of ————, a labourer, who had been missing a Week. His Account could be got of him, he Night, very drunk. He has left a Children.

Tuesday arrived the Sloop Conway from St. Croix; and Yesterday Alexander Keith, from Liverpool, 1st, spoke the Ship Two Sisters, Georgia to London, out 6 Days all well 4, 35, W. from London.

On Wednesday the 31st of May, sentatives for the Province of Massachusetts, when the usual Oaths were taken. Thing they did was to remonstrate of the Military Force in Boston due they considered as a Violation of the Governor to give effectual Order. The Governor answered, that he had ships or Troops, and could give no Order on this they asserted their Rights, against the Violation. The same Day, Messrs. Counsellors for the Year Governor was pleased to disapprove Election.

This Beginning promises no greater Governor and this Assembly than the Tuesday 30th Ult. the Ship America arrived here from Lisbon, in 8 Days Advice. That on the 2d George Barclay, an eminent Merchant shot himself in his own House following. Advice was received of Morocco had taken Mazagan rison on the Coast of Africa; this Port was arrived at Lisbon having, in a Gale of Wind, 50



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single ticket for 131.

anted for the Navy,  
venue leading to the  
East-India Company,

ed to apply to the Ma-  
their attendance at the  
and that they appoint  
take every means for  
the election.

Middlesex paid in their  
at expenses of the en-  
on will soon appear in  
the Dutch are now  
ceived this day, has the  
31.—A report pre-  
to deliver up Canada  
ons.

at Brentford, the elec-  
tunity of Middlesex, in  
the last election was de-  
Mr. Wilkes, Col. Luttrell,  
was not over when our  
ord, at which time the  
Mr. Wilkes, that no

verbal approbation, as  
between two Right  
degree, frustrated the  
he been under consid-  
not publicly known,  
popular Gentleman is

marched from their  
count of the election

This day, at noon, a six oar'd cutter, with six men flying,  
captained with Wilkes and Liberty, &c. came down the  
river, with wind and tide in their favour, and declared the  
election to have gone unanimously in favour of Mr. Wilkes;  
they were bound for Ratcliff-Croft.

About eight o'clock this morning, as Col. Luttrell was pro-  
ceeding to Brentford, with about thirty horsemen, they were  
met and grossly abused by the mob at Hyde-Park-corner,  
who obliged them to retreat through the Park, and go the  
other way round; the Col. lost his hat, and, in his hurry, rode  
over a man in a crowd, who was carried to St. George's hospi-  
tal, without the least hopes of recovery.

L O N D O N .  
APRIL 4. It is now said that the intercession lately made  
by some very great personages, has been attended with so  
much success as to obtain a promise, that if the next elec-  
tion be decided in favour of a popular candidate, all op-  
position shall cease.

It is said that Lord C.—m hath declared his disap-  
probation of a late measure, in terms that will open the eyes  
of the present administration, and which may probably  
make proselytes of more than one of them.

We are told, that if a certain noble marquis and his  
friends, come again into office, one of the first measures  
will be to establish an equal land-tax throughout the king-  
dom, and to lop off many pensions on the establishment of  
a neighbouring country.

We hear that a change of ministry will be the infallible  
consequence of some late resolves.

We hear that there have been lately very high differences  
between some respectable personages, about the utility of  
granting a free pardon to the patriot, previous to the next  
election; and that a lady of the first consequence, has de-  
clared her determined resolution of quitting this kingdom  
for ever, if that event should take place.

Saturday about seven in the evening, four empty waggon  
came to the house of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bute in town  
and carried off the household goods, furniture, &c. which  
were previously packed up for that purpose, but to what  
part of the country they are removed is yet unknown.

The Earl of Bute is expected daily to arrive in town  
from Italy.

It is said that 500l. has been offered to suppress a late  
publication.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.  
—“You may assure my Friends on your Side of the Water  
that one, if not the first Article in the Quadruple Alliance, is  
to keep the sword drawn till the French are restored all their  
late Possessions in America. The Im-permanency and fre-  
quent Fluctuations of your Councils prevent any Business  
being done, or certainly one of these Powers might have  
been bought off. You may depend on it, Hanover will  
soon be in French Hands—you will defend it; and fresh  
Millions will be buried in the old Grave of Germany.”

APRIL 13, Seven o'clock. We have just learnt, that  
the Poll ended about Five o'clock, when the Numbers were  
as follow: For Mr. Wilkes 1143  
Col. Luttrell 296  
Serjeant Whitaker 5

B O S T O N , June 1.  
A Vessel is arrived at Falmouth, Casco-Bay, from England,  
who brings Advice that John Wilkes, Esq; was chosen again  
the 13th of April, a Member for Middlesex, and expelled  
the Parliament the 4th Time.

Capt. Tapscott, from Bristol, brings the same Advice.  
Advices from Bristol are, that complaints are great among  
the Merchants on account of the Scarcity of Money in  
Trade, and among the Manufacturers for want of Em-  
ployment.

N E W - Y O R K , June 8.  
On Sunday last being the Anniversary of his Majesty's  
Birth Day, when he entered into his 33d Year, at 12 o'clock  
there was a Royal Salute from the Artillery at Fort George,  
where as usual most of the Gentlemen in Town assembled  
to drink the King's Health, and many of them dined with  
his Excellency the Governor, who had provided an elegant  
Entertainment on the Occasion; at Night there were Illu-  
minations, but on Account of the Sabbath they were princi-  
pally postponed to the next Evening. Next Day there was  
a general Review of the Soldier in Town, who went thro'  
the Military Exercises, with a great Variety of Movements  
and Evolutions, in a Manner that did Honour to themselves  
and their Officers, and gave great Pleasure to the numerous  
Spectators. An elegant Entertainment was provided by Ge-  
neral Gage, at his House, where a great Number of Milita-  
ry and other Gentlemen dined with his Excellency. At Night  
the Company were entertained with Fireworks, and the City  
was beautifully illuminated.

On Monday last a drowned Man was discovered in the  
East River, near Rotten Row.—The Coroner's Inquest  
found it to be the Body of — Campbell of this City, La-  
bourer, who had been missing a Week, and the last Time  
any Account could be got of him, he was seen about 10 at  
Night, very drunk. He has left a Widow and six small  
Children.

Tuesday arrived the Sloop Conway, Capt. Elder, in 16  
Days from St. Croix; and Yesterday the Brig Conway, Capt.  
Alexander Keith, from Liverpool, in 8 Weeks — June the  
1st, spoke the Ship Two Sisters, George Taylor, from Virgi-  
nia to London, out 6 Days all well; Lat. 38, N. and Lon.  
64, 33, W. from London.

On Wednesday the 31st of May, the Assembly of Repre-  
sentatives for the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, met at Bos-  
ton, when the usual Oaths were administered. The first  
Thing they did was to remonstrate against the Continuance  
of the Military Force in Boston during their Sitting, which  
they considered as a Violation of their Privileges, and desired  
the Governor to give effectual Orders for their Removal.  
The Governor answered, that he had no Authority over the  
Ships or Troops, and could give no Orders for their Removal.  
On this they asserted their Rights, and entered a Protest  
against the Violation. The same Day, they elected 28 Gen-  
tlemen, Counsellors for the Year ensuing, of whom the Go-  
vernor was pleased to disapprove Eleven.

This Beginning promises no greater Harmony between the  
Governor and this Assembly than there was with the last.

Tuesday 30th Ult. the Ship America, Capt. Hervey,  
arrived here from Lisbon, in 8 Weeks, by whom we  
have Advice, That on the 22d of March, Mr.  
George Barclay, an eminent Merchant of that Place,  
shot himself in his own House; that on the 24th  
following, Advice was received, that the Emperor  
of Morocco had taken Mazagan, a Portuguese Gar-  
rison on the Coast of Africa; that Capt. Bull of  
this Port was arrived at Lisbon in great Distress,  
having, in a Gale of Wind, 50 Leagues to the East-

ward of the Banks of Newfoundland, lost his Bow-  
sprit, Fore-Top-Mast, Boats, and Anchor, and  
undry other Things of Value off his Deck.

By late Letters from Detroit, we learn, That an  
Indian War is daily expected, the Indians assem-  
bling in great Numbers at that Place; that the In-  
habitants have all retired into the Fort; and that  
the Traders that went up this Spring, have pro-  
ceeded no farther than Niagara.

Extract of a Letter from Lake Ontario, dated May 21.

“Just now an Express arrived here from Detroit,  
advising the Boats not to proceed to that Place, be-  
cause they had good Reason to imagine the Indians  
would strike this Season, from Hints that some of  
them had given when drunk, in Consequence of  
which, many of the Inhabitants of Detroit had re-  
moved their Families and Effects into the Fort.  
The Boats which had passed Niagara Carrying  
Place, I understood are returned with all their  
Goods.”

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated May 28.

“I fear we are on the Eve of an Indian War:  
—Letters from Detroit advise, that the Indians are  
assembling; That the Inhabitants are returning to  
the Fort; and such Traders as had not left Nia-  
gara and Oswego, when the Accounts came, re-  
main at those Places.”

Another Letter says that Sir William Johnson  
was set out on a Visit to the Indians, in order to try  
to settle and reconcile Matters.

By Capt. Wylie from Hispaniola, we hear, that  
the Disturbances at that Island have entirely sub-  
sided.

Subscriptions for the Pennsylvania Chronicle are  
taken in by the Printer herewith.

[The Printer acknowledges the receipt of two Epistles  
signed *Lovers of Just Commerce*. The first he received on  
Thursday last Week, after the Paper of that day was pub-  
lished, and consequently could not then take any Notice  
of it. The second was received Yesterday, when there  
was time to have inserted it in the Paper of to Day, but  
considering its Importance to this City, the Printer did  
not think himself sufficiently authorised, without further  
Advice than he had Opportunity to obtain in Time,  
either to publish it, or an Answer to its Contents; but  
by next Week it is probably he may be able to give the  
Satisfaction desired, mean while on a private Application  
shall be ready to communicate all he knows of the Affair.

He can only assure the Writers, that the Paper of In-  
telligence they allude to, was withdrawn by Consent and  
Desire of the Persons (as well as others) who first brought  
it for Publication.

Remarks on our late Adverses, will be in our next.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.  
Ship Robert, Russell, from Newry. Brig Conway, Keith,  
Liverpool; Liberty, Andrews, Cadiz; Providence, Cooke,  
Antigua; Hero, Chadwick, South-Carolina. Snow Charm-  
ing Polly, Wyle, Hispaniola. Sloop Nancy, Dickinson,  
Turks-Island; Charming Betty, Hanson, Virginia; Sea  
Flower, Etheridge, North-Carolina. Schooner George,  
Dent, Maryland.

Outward.—Ship Elliot, Clark, for Bristol; America,  
Hervey, Dover. Brig Elizabeth, Deklyn, Turks-Island.  
Sloop Mary, Morgan, Madeira. Schooner Lovely Betty,  
Dean, Barbadoes.

Cleared.—Ship New-York, Haight, to London; Sir  
Henry Moore, Webb, Bristol. Snow Thistle, Marquis; and  
Brig Venus, Betton, Cork; Cornelia, Gifford, and Friend-  
ship, Wallace, Jamaica. Schooner Suky, Newman, New-  
foundland. Sloop Mary Ann, Gilbert; and Hope, Tan-  
ner, Grenades; Two Sisters, Bedlow, St. Croix; General  
Gage, Gibb, Musquitoes; Lydia, Johnson; Phenix, Norris;  
Two Brothers, Warner; and Charming Polly, Freebody,  
Rhode-Island.

Mr. HOLT,  
Sir,

By giving the following *Observations and Descrip-  
tive Scheme* of the *Transit of Venus June 3d*  
1769, a Place in your next News-Paper, you'll  
oblige Your humble Servant, S. S. S.

New-York, near King's College, June 6, 1769.

[The descriptive Scheme, we are obliged to omit,  
as it was impossible in so short a Time to get a Cut  
for it—but if desired it may be got ready for next  
Week.] The Observations are as follow, viz.

Venus's first Appearance or exterior Contact with  
the Sun 2 h. 19 m. 2 s. apparent Time—Equal Time

— Total Ingress —	2 h. 16. 33 f.
— N. from the Centre —	6. 16. 7.
— N. of the Superior Macula —	6. 33. 20.
— At Setting —	7. 17. 30.

At Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's,

LONG ROOM,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th Instant.  
At 10 o'clock in the Morning, will be sold at public Vendue,  
A Parcel of neat, elegant Houf-  
hold Furniture, the Property of a Gentleman who  
intends leaving this Province. New-York, June 8.

By Permission of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.  
For the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson,  
By THE AMERICAN COMPANY,

(Never acted there)

At the Theatre, in John-Street, on Friday next, the 9th of  
June, 1769

LOVE MAKES A MAN,

OR THE

FOP's FORTUNE.

To which will be added, (Not acted this Season.) The

LYING VALET.

TICKETS to be had at H. Gaine's, in Hanover-Square;  
John Shaw, on Golden-Hill, and Mr. Tomlinson, in New-  
Street.

TO BE SOLD,  
A Parcel of fine white Liverpool  
SALT, on board the Brig Sally, lying at the New-  
Dock, by wholesale and retale, very reasonable, and Water  
Measure. 79 82

Philadelphia, May 30, 1769.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

R UN away on Sunday, the 18th of May, 1769, from the  
Subscriber, Inn-keeper, at the sign of the Black Horse,  
in Market-Street, Philadelphia, a Servant Man named JAMES  
WATSON, about 21 Years of Age, born in Scotland, came  
to Philadelphia last Fall, pretends to be a Clock-maker, and  
has several Tools belonging to that Trade with him, speaks  
on the Scotch Dialect, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high,  
walks light, has a lively Look; lightish coloured Hair, a  
brownish coloured Coat, with Mahair Buttons, two White  
Shirts, two Hats, one new, and the other old, Buckskin  
Breeches, about half worn, two or three Pairs of Stockings,  
new turned Pumps, and Buckles in them, and several other  
Clothes, not particularly known; so that he may change his  
Clothes, and disguise himself as much as possible; can write  
a tolerable good Hand, and perhaps may write a Pass, and  
endeavour to pass for a free Man, has Money with him;  
but how much not known. Any Person or Persons appre-  
hending and securing said Servant in any Gaol, so that his  
Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward of  
Six Dollars, and reasonable Charges, paid, by applying to  
79 82 WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Choice UNSLACKED LIME,

Exceeding white,  
To be sold by the Hoghead or smaller Measure,  
at Allen's Dock, above Latham's Ship Yard,  
By PELATIAH HAWS.

Head Quarters, New-York, June 7th, 1769.

THE Commander in Chief having

it signified to him, by a Letter from Lord Barrington,  
his Majesty's Secretary at War, That the Commissioners of  
the Chelsea Board, finding themselves not empowered by  
Law, to pay any out Pensioners, but such as are resident in  
Great Britain or Ireland.—This is therefore to give Notice  
to all the out Pensioners in North-America, who have been  
hitherto paid by the Major of Brigade at Head Quarters,  
that they are not to receive any Payment in America, be-  
yond the Time they are already paid to, viz. the 24th June  
Inst. But in order to alleviate as much as possible, the Case  
of the said Pensioners, all such as are willing to go home  
immediately, on applying to Major of Brigade Moncrieffe,  
will have Passages provided for them, as the Packets sailing  
give Opportunity; and any of them, choosing for the pre-  
sent to remain in North-America, and who may hereafter  
desire to return to England, the whole of the Arrears then  
due to them, will be paid off, on their producing proper  
Proofs of their Identity, to the Commissioners of Chelsea  
Board, which they will obtain at Head Quarters.  
79 82 MONCRIEFFE, Major of Brigade.

C O N C E R T,

For the BENEFIT of

Mrs. H A R M A N,

At BURNS'S ROOM,

On Tuesday, June the 13th, 1769, will be performed,  
A CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL

M U S I C.

The Vocal Parts by Miss Hallam, Miss M. Storer,  
Mr. Woolls, Miss Wainwright.

To begin at Half an Hour after 7. Tickets to be had of  
Mrs. Harman, at Mr. Davan's, Breeches-Maker, in the Fly,  
of H. Gaine, and at the Bar of Mr. Burn's Tavern, at 8s.  
each.

By particular Desire, after the Concert, there will be a Ball.

New-York, 8th June, 1769.

VAUX-HALL GARDENS,

HAVE been newly fitted up in a very  
genteel, pleasing Manner, are pleasantly situate, and  
now open for the Reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, &c.  
and will be illuminated every Evening in the Week; Coffee,  
Tea, and Hot Rolls at any Hour in the Day, neat Wines  
and other Liquors, with Cakes, as usual. A Concert of Mu-  
sic Vocal and Instrumental will shortly be performed twice  
every Week, of which due Notice will be given.—Conti-  
guous to the Garden there is a very good Long Room, con-  
venient for a Ball, or Turtle Entertainment; also Dinners  
or Suppers, dressed in the most elegant Manner, on timely  
Notice being given to the Public's already much obliged, and  
very obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

The Gardens would have been opened earlier in the  
Spring, but on Account of the Theatre. 79—

PURSUANT to an Order made by

the Worshipful Benjaming Blagge, and Abraham P.  
Lott, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, for  
the City and County of New-York, upon the Petition of  
Joseph Cooke, of the said City, Mariner, an insolvent  
Debtor, and sundry of his Creditors: Notice is hereby given  
by the Petitioners to all the Creditors of the said Joseph  
Cooke, to shew Cause (if any they have) before the said  
Judges, at the House of the said Abraham P. Lott, Esq; in  
Lary's-Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday the 13th  
Day of this Instant, June, at Ten of the Clock in the Fore-  
noon of the same Day, being the Time and Place appointed  
by the said Judges; why an Assignment of the said Joseph  
Cooke's Estate, should not be made unto Thomas Pettit,  
and John Warner, of the City of New-York, shop-keepers,  
appointed by the Petitioners to receive the same, pursuant  
to the Prayer of the said Petition: And the said Joseph  
Cooke, be thereupon discharged, agreeable to the Directions  
of three certain Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of  
New-York, made and provided for the Relief of insolvent  
Debtors.—Dated at New-York, the 5th Day of June, 1769.

WHEREAS the unhappy Beha-

viour of Margaret my Wife, has obliged me to live  
separate from her, and gives me Reason to apprehend she  
may endeavour to run me in Debt; These are therefore to  
declare that no Person will harbour, entertain or trust her on  
my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting  
after the Date hereof. ENOCH LAMBERT, Boatman.  
Woodbridge Row, 8th June 1769. 79 82

OF RUN AWAY last Night, from Messrs. Bolton and Sigell, a Boy about 10 Years of Age, named Conrad Walter, he formerly belonged to blind Henry. Whoever takes him up and brings him home, will have the Thanks of Bolton and Sigell.



## POETS CORNER.

A WISH: by L. A. L.

A Neat little box by the side of a hill,  
At the bottom of which runs a murmuring rill,  
The soil should be healthy, and temperate the air,  
And, to add to my prospect, I'd have a partner here.  
The sweet rose of Sharon my walks should adorn,  
Just under my window I'd fancy a lawn,  
Where delicate shrubs should be planted with taste,  
And none of my ground be seen running to waste.  
Instead of Helianthus, the Linnet and Thrush  
Would with harmony greet me from every bush;  
Those gay feather'd songsters do rapture inspire!  
What music to loft as the heavenly choir?  
My furniture elegant, simple and plain,  
Not any thing gaudy, expensive or vain;  
My friends should repose on a pillow of down,  
Nor ever from me should they meet with a frown.  
A study replete with good authors I'd choose,  
That, if serious or gay, might instruct or amuse;  
No new-fashion'd novel, or gilded romance,  
Should there find a place, tho' it travel'd from France.  
My table I'd cover with old English cheer,  
No kickshaws, or tawdry, should be seen here,  
I would treat you with port, and a service of fruit,  
But modern extravagance never should take root.  
If, to crown my felicity, Fortune would lend  
A sensible, sprightly, compassionate friend,  
One free from suspicion—if such could be found!  
He soon should be master of this fairy ground.

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Brittans, No. 50 and 51, for publishing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Prison in London.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

**NOTICE is hereby given, that by**  
Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery for the Province of New-York, in a Suit between the Executors of Cornelius Coffin, Complainants and Robert Murray and others, Trustees of Jonas Wright, James Jauncey, and others, Defendants, will be exposed to Sale at public Auction on Wednesday the fourteenth Day of June next, between the Hours of twelve and two, at the Merchant's Coffee-House; a Lot of Ground situate in the East Ward of the City of New-York, fronting to and bounded Westerly by Queen-Street, containing in the said Front, twenty-five Feet, Northerly bounded by Wendell's-Street, containing on the Side towards the said Street and fronting thereunto, eighty-two Feet, Easterly in the Rear fifty-six Feet, and Southerly, bounded by Ground now, or late of Thomas Montanye; containing on this Side from Front to Rear, One Hundred Feet, being Part of a large Lot of Ground, conveyed to the said Jonas Wright, by Cornelius Coffin.  
78 81 HENRY HOLLAND, Mar. in Ch.

**FINE FRENCH INDICO,**  
TO BE SOLD, AT  
SIMPSON'S in STONE-STREET, also,  
CAROLINA Indico, Cotton, English Canvas, very old Tent, and Mountain Wine, Two Pair of large Scones, Gilt Leather, Vermillion and Wampum.  
78 81

**At BROCK'S TAVERN,**  
Near the Old City Hall, in Wall-Street,  
**PERSONS may dine every Day, at**  
any Time from one to three o'Clock.—Also Victuals of different Kinds, ready dress'd, sold out in small or large Quantities, at a reasonable Rate.  
Neat Wines, Punch, Beer, &c. and the best of Entertainment, by the Publick's  
Very humble Servant,  
WALTER BROCK.  
N. B. Very good Lodging and Board for single Gentlemen.  
78 81

**For BRISTOL,**  
The SHIP ELLIN,  
CAPTAIN JOHN CLARK,  
WILL sail as soon as possible:  
For Freight or Passage, apply  
to said Captain on board said Ship,  
at Cruger's Wharf.  
78 81  
**NICHOLAS BERNARD, CARVER,**  
At Mr. Porce's, Surgeon and Operator for the Teeth, near the Exchange, Broad-Street;

**HAS for Sale, a very neat Assortment**  
ment of Looking Glasses, in the most elegant and newest Fashion, with carved and gilt Frames, do. Pediments and plain Mahogany and Walnut; also Dressing Glasses.—Girandolaes, Chimney Pieces, Figures of Plaster of Paris, Brackets, &c. Paper Machine for ceilings, the King's Coat of Arms, neatly carved, fit for Church or public Building.  
N. B. The above Articles will be sold very cheap.  
City of New-York.  
78 81

**WHEREAS** a certain Negro Man, named Primes, said to be the Property of David Provost,—was committed to the Gaol of said City, by the Court on Monday the 17th Day of July 1768.—Now these are to give Notice, that the said Negro will be sold for Coll, on Tuesday the 17th of June Inst. at the Market House in said City, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning of said Day, perame  
WILLIAM JOLLY, Gaoler.  
78 81

**WHEREAS I JACOB JENNEE, and**  
BARBARA my Wife, have agreed to Part,—This is to Caution all whom it may Concern, That I shall pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof.  
JACOB JENNEE.  
78 81

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

**TAKEN up about six Weeks ago,**  
a small Horse, about 25 Years old.—Says Peter, proving their Property and paying Charges, may have him, by applying to  
JOHN PETER.  
Living near Mr. Lefebvre.  
To be sold at private Sale, on Long-Island, the following Tracts of Land, lying in Smith-Town, viz.

**A Valuable Farm containing Five**  
Hundred and Twenty Two Acres of upland, besides Meadow and Thatch, conveniently situated on Smith-Town River, which enriches it with a large Quantity of Manure every Year, washed on by the Tide, and besides the River's fencing great Part of the Farm by Water; it opens to fine a Convenience for keeping Swine, that some Tenants have paid their whole Rent solely by that Article.—There are on the Premises, a good Dwelling House, and a large Barn, various Kinds of Fruit Trees, with Orchards that make a large Plenty of Cider: There is a good public Landing on the Farm, and a great Plenty of fine Walnut and Oak Cord Wood, and Chestnut Timber, convenient to send to New-York Market, being within three Quarters of a Mile of the Landing: The Farm will keep about Fifty Head of Cattle, besides Sheep and Horses.  
Also,  
A Farm at the Head of Smith-Town River, containing Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of upland, with a little fresh Meadow, and capable of having more: About an Hundred Acres hath been cleared, some of which is good Mowing Ground, and bath an Orchard on it; it lies near a Mile on the River, is on a public Road, near the Meeting House, in sight of a Grift Mill, Saw Mill, and Felling Mill, and is convenient for a Tradesman.  
Also,  
A small Farm at the Head of Sunken Meadow, near Mr. Thomas Treadwell's, containing One Hundred Acres, the most of which is cleared, hath a small Orchard upon it, and a few Acres of good Meadow very handy to it.  
Also,  
A long Lot, No. 3, containing about Five Hundred Acres.  
Also, Two Tracts of Land, adjoining to Huntington Line, in a Place called Bread and Cheese Hollow, containing about Five Hundred Acres, which may be sold jointly or separately.  
Likewise,  
A Tract at the Head of Rock Cove, containing Two Hundred and Forty Six Acres of Wood Land, convenient for New-York Market: For Particulars inquire of Mr. SOLOMON SMITH, (who lives near the Premises, and will show them to any Person inclining to view them) or apply to the Subscribers.

**CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH,**  
**ADAM BABCOCK.**  
A L S O,  
**TO BE SOLD, in Brookhaven.**—A large commodious Dwelling House, and several Out-Houses, with One Hundred and Sixty Three Acres of Land; several Acres of which are excellent fine Mowing Land: The Farm is well accommodated with plenty of Wood Land, which lies near the House, and a good Landing, and is very convenient for New-York Market; it is partly surrounded with Water, and has a good Convenience for erecting a Grift Mill, which is much wanted in the Town.—The House is pleasantly situated, and is convenient for either a Merchant, Tradesman, or Farmer, and may be sold with only Ten Acres of Land, or with more or less, as best suits the Purchaser: For Particulars apply to  
CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH.  
May 27th, Anno Domini 1769.  
78 81

**The NEW-YORK**  
**Paper MANUFACTORY.**  
Ready Money, for clean Linen Rags, may be had of  
**JOHN KEATING,**  
Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Mip:  
ALL Persons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sum of Money, which are annually remitted for this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employed, and the Money still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.  
All Persons having Occasion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be supplied, by giving Notice some short Time before wanted.—And all Persons who have fine white Rags, are earnestly entreated to send them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Rags.  
Lately published and to be sold  
At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,  
**THE TRIAL at large of Captain**  
DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman Assassination of THOMAS WALKER, Esq; of Montreal. In which the Circumstances of that most horrid Affair, are particularly enumerated; and from the exquisitely judicious Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the Cafe, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that execrable Fact.  
Just PUBLISHED,  
And sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE,  
**TRUTH TRIUMPHANT,**  
OR  
A Defence of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,  
AGAINST  
THE Second SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT,  
PUBLISHED UNDER THE TITLE OF THE  
**GLORIOUS COMBINATION, &c.**  
With Addresses to the Members of the Dutch Churches,  
AND  
To all Friends of RELIGION, LIBERTY, and PEACE.

**SHRUB of the best Quality**  
and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, opposite the Honourable Joseph Read's, in King-Street. 68—

**M. PHILLIPS,**  
Has lately imported from London;  
A New Assortment of all Sorts of Millenary and fancied Goods, of the newest Fashion and genteel Taste, too tedious to mention.

**JARVIS ROEBUCK,**  
CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAKERS-HILL, sells all sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.  
LONG French corks  
Short long ditto  
Best velvet do.  
Common fine do.  
Phial do.  
With all sorts of common Corks, and brewers do.  
Cork stals for shoes  
Corks for women's clogs  
Swimming corks  
Pickling, jar, stone, Mustard & sauff bottle corks, Floats for fishing nets  
He has also imported from London, callimanees, durants, tammies and shalloons; quilted petticoats,—also a neat assortment of Jewellery and grocery, together with a good assortment of shop goods; Cheesire cheese, fresh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.  
N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning.  
61—

**A complete Assortment at the**  
**UNIVERSAL STORE** pr

**The Medley**  
of Goods  
Sold by  
GDUYCKINCK  
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Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,  
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**NEW-YORK;**  
A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings, With fine glasses of all kinds. London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.  
Coach and plate glass.  
Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.  
Varnish of all kinds,—Japaners articles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.  
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.  
Fullers articles,—Founders and smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal printer,—Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.  
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**SUPPLE**  
BOSTON, JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCE  
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# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1379.

[THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1769.]

BOSTON, April 28.  
JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

**A**T the Superior Court held in Charlestown, Application was made by the Custom-House Officers, for a full Supply of Writs of Assistance, which were accordingly granted. By the late Acts the Officers of the Customs are "empowered to enter into any House, Warehouse, Shop, or other Place, in the British Colonies, or Plantations in America, to search for; or seize prohibited or un-customed Goods."—A dreadful Power indeed! And if we can recollect Instances of such a wanton Use of this Power, even in Boston, as that a Magistrate should be threatened and his House rummaged, by an Officer in Reprisal at his being fined for Breach of Law; what may we not fear at a Time when Spanish Policy has been so far adopted, as that the most ignorant, Hair-brain'd, and extravagant Persons in Commission on board the Ships of War are converted into Custom-house Officers? If we only reflect, that the Judges of these American Courts, are appointed during Pleasure, that some of them are already pensioned, and that one Purpose for which Money is to be levied upon the Colonies by a late Act is, that they may have adequate Provision made for them, which is to continue, during their Complaisant Behaviour, what an Engine of Oppression may this Authority be in such Hands! We are well aware that Writs of this Kind, for searching Houses in England, have been granted under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer, according to the Statute, which Seal is kept by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: It should however be remembered that the Custom-House Officers, at home are under certain Checks, and Restrictions, which they cannot be under here; and therefore the Writ of Assistance ought to be look'd upon as a different Thing there, from what it is here. In England the Exchequer has the Power of controuling them in every Respect; and even of inflicting corporal Punishment upon them for Misconduct, of which there have been Instances; they are the proper Officers of that Court, and are accountable to it as often as it shall call them to Account, and they do in Fact account to it for Money receiv'd, and for their Behaviour, once every Week. Do the Officers of the Customs here account with the Superior Court, or lodge Money, received into the Hands of that Court; or are they as Officers under any Sort of Check from it? Will they concede to such Powers in the Superior Court? Or does this Court, notwithstanding these Powers belonging to the Exchequer,—notwithstanding it is said to be vested with all the Powers belonging to the Exchequer,—and further notwithstanding this very Writ of Assistance is to be granted as a Power belonging to the Exchequer, will the Superior Court itself assume the Power of calling these Officers to Account, and punishing them for Misbehaviour? We know not of one Instance of this Sort, but on the contrary, have we not seen not long ago, an inferior Custom-house Officer, who has since swelled into a C—m—r of the Board of C—f—ms, refusing to account to any Power in the Province for Monies receiv'd by him by Virtue of his Office, belonging to the Province, and which we were then assured by the joint Declaration of the three Branches of the Legislature, was unjustly as well as illegally detain'd by him?

But notwithstanding Writs of Assistance issued in Britain are guarded with such Restrictions, "The greatest Assertors of the Rights of Englishmen have always strenuously contended that such a Power was dangerous to Freedom, and expressly contrary to the common Law, which ever regarded a Man's House as his Castle, or a Place of perfect Security.—If such Power was in the least Degree dangerous there, it must be utterly destructive to Liberty here. For the People of England have two Securities; against the undue Exercise of this Power by the Crown, which are wanting with us.—In the first Place if any Injustice is done there, the Person injured may bring his Action against the Offender, and have it tried before Independent Judges, who were no Parties in committing the Injury.—Here he must have it tried before dependant Judges, being the Men who granted the Writ."

April 29. We are well informed, that the Officers of the Customs applied the last Year to the Chief Justices or Bench of Judges, in several of the Colonies, for granting them Writs of Assistance,

but that those Justices from a tender Regard to the Constitution, and the Rights of American Freeholders, did actually refuse a Compliance with those Demands.—The C—m—r of the Port of New-London in Connecticut has lately applied a second Time to the Superior Court there for such Writs; at the same Time laying a Letter before them, which he had received from one of the Crown Lawyers in England, in Answer to one wrote upon the Subject, in which Letter, a great Compliment was paid to the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts, for the Proof he had given of a right Understanding of the Law, and of his Zeal for his Majesty's Service, by so readily granting these Writs, upon the Application made by the Custom-house Officers; and his Example was recommended as worthy of their Imitation. The Court did not however, think proper to show a like Compliance, but chose to refer this Request, to the Consideration of their General Assembly at the approaching Session.

April 30. The quartering Troops in the Body of a Town is as ruinous to the Soldier as it is distressing to the Inhabitants; every Day furnishes out Instances of their Debaucheries and consequent Violences.

As an aged Woman at the North Part of Boston, was sitting the other Evening in a lower Room, having no Person in the House with her; a Soldier came in and seeing her have a Bible on the Table before her; he expressed his Approbation of her Piety and attempted a Kind of Exposition upon some Parts thereof, but soon dropping this Discourse, he acquainted her that he had a bad Swelling on his Hip, and should be glad of her Advice; but while the good Woman was attending to his Relation, this abandoned Wretch, seized her, by the Shoulders, threw her upon the Floor, and notwithstanding her Years, attempted a Rape upon her, which was prevented by the Resistance and Screams occasioned by his brutal Behaviour; he thought proper to hurry off, taking with him a Bundle of Shirts and other Linen, which had been just before sent into the House for Washing, and Ironing; a Business which this Person followed to obtain a Livelihood.

May 1. A Captain of a Vessel lately arrived from Halifax, passing the Streets last Evening, in Company with two married Women, were met by some Soldiers, who immediately accosted them in a rude indecent Manner; the Captain thought proper to inform them, that those Women were married, and also to reprove them for such Behaviour; but for taking this Liberty, he was presently knocked down, and had like to have lost an Eye by a Blow received.

May 2. On the other Night past 11 o'Clock several Officers and one Soldier, meeting with two of the Towns Watchmen, they began to curse and damn them, and soon after the Soldier struck one of the Watchmen, who returned the Blow, which laid him in the Gutter, then the two Officers came up, and were as free with their Blows as the Soldier; the Noise and Racket soon brought other Watchmen to the Assistance of those who were assaulted, when one of the Officers drew his Bayonet, and damning them, said stand off, or I will run you through; the Watchmen not being intimidated, gave him a Stroke on the Arm which obliged him to drop the Bayonet; when they seized him and carried him off to Prison, the Watchmen were followed by another Officer, with a drawn Sword or Cutlass under his Arm, but being told that if he did not leave them, they would endeavour to secure him also, he thought proper to sheer off. Several Officers came at different Times, and offered the Watchmen Drink or Money, if they would release the Prisoner, but to their Honour they refused those Officers, and entered a Complaint against them, to a Magistrate the next Morning.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this province, dated Feb. 15, 1769.

"You will no doubt before your receipt of this have been fully informed of the resolutions of parliament in regard to America, and that you have very little favour to expect whilst the present ministry are at the helm. A little time may probably produce a change in the political machine; 'til when, a cool, temperate, and steady conduct, a strict economy, and great industry, together with the firmest union, will avail you much, as they will not only demonstrate to your enemies how much their own welfare depends upon the preservation of your affections, but convince them of the fel-

ty, as well as futility, of every attempt, to oppress you.

"By some of the public prints lately received from your parts, I find religion brought at last into the dispute, in order, no doubt, either to promote, or increase your divisions, in conformity to the trite adage, *divide et impera*; for what other end can men possibly aim at by the introduction of religious controversy at this juncture. Believe me, my friend, there are few provinces amongst you where an *Eschines* may not be found. The answer of the Delphian oracle to Philip of Macedon is, on this occasion, worthy of observation. *Makes thy weapon, and thou'lt conquer all*. The success answered his expectation, for by bribing their orators to promote their divisions, Greece may be said more properly to have been bought, than conquer'd. How disgraceful to the authors are such disputes at this alarming crisis, and how little do these men imitate the conduct of Themistocles and Aristides before the battle of Salamis, who, tho' at the greatest personal enmity with each other, when the liberties of their country were in such imminent danger, become immediately reconcil'd, nobly sacrificed their private resentment to the public good.

"It gives me concern too to find, from some late exportations from hence, the least design of one province taking any ungenerous advantage of the distresses of another, and furnishing thereby an example which if follow'd by others, might be fatal to the liberties of all America. What have those men to answer for, who wou'd run the risk of sacrificing, not only the welfare of themselves and children, but of even millions yet unborn for the momentary gratification of their own selfish and fordid Passions? let not this however betray you into any future unreasonable distrust so as to thwart the general good, since it is your own faults if you are not all happy, and which nothing but your disunion and the most imprudent measures can prevent; and I still hope that the prophetic spirit of those persons who have foretold your destruction from the schism that will prevail in the merchantile body, will be soon put to silence. The noble sacrifice this respectable body of men so readily made in the affair of the Stamp-act is a sufficient proof of their public virtue, and as their conduct upon that occasion was crowned with all the success they could have wish'd, there is little reason to apprehend they will at present adopt any other.

"But whatever may be the future proceedings of the merchants with you, the people ought to enter immediately into the strictest associations for the encouragement of economy and industry, to discourage by every lawful means in their power the importation of European manufactures, and to distinguish with—those persons who wou'd endeavour to derive private advantages from public calamity, either by advancing the prices of their commodities, or by a continuance of their imports. These associations too, in order to be effectual, ought to extend to the importations of one province into another, respecting the particular species of goods to be enumerated, for reasons too obvious to need mentioning.

"At the same time likewise you make a sacrifice of your own pride and vanity, by appearing as much as possible in homespun manufacture, there seems a necessity of inspiring the softer sex with an equal spirit of patriotism, by making them fully sensible what they owe on this occasion to their country, themselves, and their children, and by laying before them the many examples of heroic virtue and magnanimity recorded of their sex, by historians in all ages. It seems indeed somewhat surprising, that whilst our heronies of this island are displaying their love of liberty by the most generous subscriptions to the assistance of that illustrious stranger Paoli, so little of the same spirit appears in the fair in America, where every virtuous and generous motive that ought to engage the attention of the human heart, calls for their utmost assistance. We find at present very little alteration in the demand for tea, silks, ribbons, lace, and every other expensive article, of female vanity; tho' that for the coarsest woollens seems considerably abated. My concern for a people whom I have long known, and whose loyalty to the illustrious house of Hanover hath never yet been tainted, increases my anxiety, for your welfare; and there is little reason to doubt, of your obtaining a full redress of all your grievances by an adoption of prudent measures, and avoiding every kind of riot and tumult, by a due support of, and obedience to the civil power, and by main-

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taining with a 'decent and manly firmness those civil and religious rights delivered down to you by your fore-fathers, and which you are only the depositaries, or trustees of, to posterity.' 'Be as one man, Concord succeds injuries—' 'There's not an honest heart but what is yours.'

MULLINGAR, (Ireland,) Feb. 25.

**W**ITHIN a few months past great numbers of Roman Catholics have conformed to the established Church; there were above 50 who received the communion at this parish church on Christmas day, who were all Papists not many months before; and it is expected that there will be many more next Easter Sunday, as a Gentleman of large property and learning in the neighbourhood takes great pains to instruct the ignorant vulgar in the true principles of religion and virtue.

*Copenhagen, Feb. 26.* The affairs of the North begin to take a serious turn. The Empress of Russia requires her Allies to furnish her the stipulated succours either in men or money. As our kingdom is among the number of her Imperial Majesty's Allies, we are bound to send her 600 Men, or 60,000 crowns every year, during the war. As so large a sum might disorder our finances, the court has resolved to pay her contingent in men. His Majesty has therefore ordered six new regiments to be raised in Norway, five of infantry, and one of dragoons. The army in Denmark has also been augmented with 16 battalions.

*From the London Chronicle, of March 7.*

#### INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

It is currently reported, that the ghost of the late Mr. Clark, who was said to have been murdered at Brentford, did appear to a gentleman of the faculty, and assured him that he was not murdered, but died of his own accord; and therefore requested that, for the sake of the unhappy rioters, and some other great personages, he would cause the matter to be inquired into by a select number of his brethren, who should have a solemn meeting for that purpose, where he would testify the same thing in an invisible but yet very sensible manner. From the result of the matter it seems that the ghost was as good as his word, by which some disagreeable consequences are happily prevented.

#### L O N D O N.

*March 8.* Authentic advices from France say, that several thousand soldiers have been embarked lately from Bourdeaux, and other parts of that kingdom, for the French settlements in the West-Indies, Africa, &c. and that there are more ships of war at present on the stocks in France, than at any time since the peace of 1763.

*March 10.* Offers of a very extraordinary nature have been made, it is said, to stifle the publication of a performance, which will (if published) throw a greater odium on the efforts of the ministry to stop the course of justice than any other circumstance possibly could. [Supposed to be the North-Briton No. 50 and 51.]

Yesterday morning a certain publisher of an extraordinary North-Briton set off for Calais, being fearful of the consequence of surrendering to take his trial at the next sessions at the Old Bailey for a libel against Lord Mansfield. [Another publisher of the North-Briton.]

*March 20.* We hear the last letters from Berlin bring the following particulars of the discovery of the amour so much talked of: A R—I P—s at that place, being over fond of an Italian musician, made him a present of a very valuable family diamond ring; which in a few days after he offered to sale to a jeweller in that city, who knew the ring, and asked him how he came by it; the Italian answered, where I had it I can have more; upon which the jeweller stopped the ring, and made it known to a great potentate, who ordered him at his peril not to divulge the affair to any body, till he heard from him. In the mean while orders were given for them to be privately watched; and the Italian being found in bed with her, he was taken out of the bed-chamber into the next room, and had his head severed from his body.

We are told that a ghost has made its appearance for several nights past in the upper quarter of Moorfields, but as the taking up of a ghost has been once attempted with success, it is thought that the spirit will soon be apprehended.

*March 20.* We hear that a subscription is on foot in the county of Huntingdon, corresponding with that of the society at the London tavern, of supporters of the bill of rights.

We hear that before the 13th of April next, the day fixed on for another election for a great county, a petition will be presented to a great personage, by a very considerable number of the freeholders in behalf of a popular gentleman; and also relative to some matters concerning themselves, which are to be urged in the most dutiful manner possible.

We hear that it has been proposed within these few days, by a late able M—r, that the most effectual methods to quiet the minds of the people would be, to give no farther molestation to a

popular gentleman in respect to his election, as the contrary would be in the end not only frivolous, but serving to keep up that inflammatory spirit in the people, who are so constitutionally fond of novelty, that their present phantom of liberty, [English constitution, law, liberty;—phantoms indeed!] must evaporate, like all others, long before the time of their leader's enlargement. These reasons were thought so cogent, that they were the subject of a very late deliberation.

*March 21.* It is said that most of the officers of a certain Board are immediately expected to resign. The reason assigned for this is, that on a late public inspection of accounts, there appeared some inaccuracies that could not so clearly be explained. The Premier however is not only to be continued, but is soon to have a pension on the Irish establishment.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

By Captain Rowland, from New Providence, we learn, that about the beginning of April, four sloops belonging to that island, were taken by a Spanish Guarda Costa, as they were turtling on the coast of Cuba; and that one of his Majesty's ships was gone to the Havanna, to inquire into the affair.

From Annapolis we learn, that the merchants, traders, &c. of Maryland, were to have a meeting there this day, in order to consult on the most effectual means to promote frugality, and lessen the future imports of goods from Great-Britain.

*Extract from the Grenada Gazette, of Feb. 25.*

"On the 17th Inst. a French smuggling schooner from Martinico, commanded by Capt. Leblanc, and mounting ten swivel-guns, with 18 men, was taken and brought into this port by Capt Campbell in the Custom-house schooner the Burke, of eight swivels and twelve men, five of whom were negroes, after a desperate engagement, in which the French lost their captain, gunner and one man, and had several wounded, whereof one is since dead. Capt Campbell's mate and two men were wounded. The former died the Sunday following, but the other two 'tis expected will recover. The bravery and good conduct of Capt. Campbell in this little, though well fought combat, as well as his great humanity to the vanquished, deserve the highest applause; and, in justice to Mr. Macdonald, who happened to be on board, we cannot omit mentioning that he gallantly seconded the efforts of the captain and crew) and contributed, in no small measure, to the success of the day."

**L O S T** on Monday the 12th Instant, May 1769, a Lady's plain Gold Watch, (Maker's Name Webster) on the Back of it engrav'd a Lion Rampant, holding a Pen in his Paw, a plain Gold Chain and Pinchbeck Seal: Whoever takes up and brings it to the Printer, at the Exchange, shall have Ten Dollars Reward, and no Questions asked, If offer'd to Sale, pray stop it and the Party. 77 80

**THIS is to give Notice, that JACOB KEMPER,** has removed to the House of the late Mr. William Burnham, about a Mile out of the City along the New-Road; where he proposes to entertain Gentlemen and Ladies with Breakfast, and Tea in the Afternoon. Those that will please to Favour him with their Custom, may depend on the best of Entertainment of that Kind, by their humble Servant, JACOB KEMPER.

**THE Honourable the Commis-** sioners of his Majesty's Customs observing that Ships and Vessels frequently incur Forfeitures, and their Owners become subject to heavy Penalties, thro' the Misconduct or Negligence of the Masters and Seamen; and particularly by the Masters not making true Reports of their Cargoes, which they sometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the Manner that they take in their Loading at Foreign Ports: And at other Times they pretend that the Seamen take on board private Ventures, and secrete the same from their Knowledge, so as to be landed clandestinely upon their arrival without payment of Duty.

And several Ships and Vessels seized for the Commission of Offences of this Kind having been released in Consequence of such Representations from the Owners: The Commissioners think it necessary to advertise for the Information of all Persons whom it may concern, That upon the Detection and Discovery of any such Offences in future, the same will be prosecuted as the Law directs; so that it behoves the Owners to suppress the Custom of suffering the Seamen to take in private Ventures; and also to admonish the Masters to be punctual in taking an Account of their Cargoes, and to pay a strict Regard to their Oaths in reporting the same, as well as the Ports of their first arrival, as the Ports of Entry in North-America. By Order of the Commissioners, Boston, April 14, 1769. RICH. REEVE, Secy.

#### TO BE SOLD,



**BY** the subscriber living on the premises, a plantation containing about 437 acres, pleasantly situated at the South side of Staten Island, about a mile from the Narrows 73 acres of which are good meadow land, the rest arable, and wood land.—As the road from Simmonson's to Amboy, runs through the middle of the said plantation, it may be conveniently divided into three farms, with a sufficiency of wood-land, and meadow to each of them.—Upon the said plantation, there is a good frame house, barn, and other conveniences; with a young bearing orchard, of 300 apple trees and a variety of other fruit trees; of the best kinds.—The conditions of sale may be known by applying to,

CHARLES JANDINE. 79 82

#### TO BE SOLD, BY EDWARD LAIGHT,

In St. GEORGE'S-SQUARE,

#### DERBY, Salem, and English

Sithes, likewise a general Assortment of Ironmongery, which he will sell at the lowest Rates, as it is near the breaking up of his Store.

N. B. Said Laight continues to sell all the Articles necessary in the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels. 67 79

**ALL Persons indebted to RICHARD CURSON,** are requested to pay the same to WILLIAM SETON, who carries on the Business as usual; and has for Sale at his Store in Dock-Street opposite Mr. Henry Cuyler's;

<b>T</b> HE best of Madeira Wines	Common, Green, and Ro.
Brandy	hea Tea
Spirits	Double and single refined
Old Hock	Loaf Sugar
Florence Oil	Plain, Strasbourg, and Scotch
Spices of all Kinds	Snuff
Catsfoot Tobacco	Pearl Barley
Superfine Myson Tea	Sago
Souchong, Pekoe	Pepper, &c.

With a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Way: And he hopes for the Continuance of the Favour and Custom of his Friends. 76 79

**WE** the Subscribers being appointed by the hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Fairfield, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of the Estate of David Rowland, Esq; deceased, being represented Insolvent: We do hereby appoint the 1st Tuesday of June and July, the 1st Tuesday of November, and the 1st Tuesday of April next, to meet and attend the Business, at the Dwelling House of Abigail Bulkeley, Tavern-keeper, in Fairfield.—Dated in Fairfield, May 8, 1769.

SAMUEL ADAMS, THOPHILUS NICHOLS, } Commissioners. JAMES SMEDLEY, }

To be Sold by the Subscriber living on the Premises,



#### A Plantation, contain-

ing about 208 Acres, situated at Malihaponix, in the Neighbourhood of Two Iron Works; and two Grist Mills, where is a ready Market for all Kinds of Produce that is raised on a Farm, and about 5 Miles from South-River Landing, from whence Boats constantly go to New-York: There is on the Premises, a good Farm House, with a convenient Cellar, Milk House, Barn and other necessary Houses for a Farm: A good bearing Orchard of 150 Apple Trees, and a Variety of other Fruit Trees; about 160 Acres of cleared Land, and a few Acres of Meadow; the Remainder good Wood Land, 16 Acres of which will make very good Meadow with little Cost. The Whole is well watered and in good Fence—A good Title will be given. by JAMES GORDON. (76 79)

#### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

**ON** Sunday Evening the 14th Inst. between 7 and 8 o'Clock, some Person entered the House of Capt. John Taylor, on Golden Hill, broke open a Desk in the upper Room, and stole from thence about Sixty Pounds; consisting of one Ten Pound Bill, several Half Johannes's, Moldores, English Guineas and French Pistoles, and 12s. in Silver—As the Money had been put into that Desk but the Day before, it is suspected that some Negro, who is acquainted with the Servants in the House, must have been the Thief, as the Robbery was committed under such Circumstances as render this Supposition very probable. If any such Money should be attempted to be changed, by any Negro, or other suspicious Person, it is hoped the same will be stopped until Notice can be given to the Subscriber, who, besides paying the above Reward, will thankfully acknowledge the Care used by any Person to detect this atrocious piece of Villany. New-York, May 16, 1769. JOHN TAYLOR.

**To be sold at public Vendue,** On Monday the 12th Day of June, or at private Sale any Time before;

**THE** Mills that belonged to John J. Carpenter, Merchant, deceased, situated by the Road from New-Windfor to Goshen, where Warwick, Oxford, Florida, and the Wallkill Roads fall in near the said Mills, being in the Heart of a fine Wheat Country, in Orange County, about 1 Miles from Hudson's River. Said Mills are three Stories high, have two Pair of Running Geers, overshot, and never want a Dam, the Water being taken off a Rock, and the natural Stream, sufficient in the driest Seasons.—There are 42 Acres of Land belonging to the said Mills, whereon is a good House, young Orchard, &c.—Also a Farm containing 150 Acres, lying by the above-mentioned Road, six Miles from the Landing, whereon is a good House, Barn, Garden, young Orchard, &c. Attendance will be given on the Day of Sale, by the Executors of said Estate.—An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchaser, by the Executors, and Conditions made known at the Day of Sale. 77 79

**To be sold, by public Vendue,** On the first Day of July next, or at private Sale, any Time before;

**THE** House and Lot of Ground, belonging to Daniel Ruff, situated in Ferry-Street, the House is 11 Stories high; has Six Fire-places; the Lot is 31 Feet in Front and Rear, and 78 Feet in Breadth; also a Work-Shop, Stable and Chair-House. Any Person inclining to purchase before the Day of Sale, may know farther by applying to the Subscriber, living on the Premises. DANIEL RUFF.

N. B. Will be Sold at the same Time and Place, a likely Negro Wench, about 26 Years of Age.

#### JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

**IS** removed to the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let. N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-Shell Combs of all Sorts. 68—